

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2206.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year. DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest. INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances. EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July. CORRESPONDENCE at the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND ..... 4,300,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—  
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
Hon. J. BELL-IRVING, S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
W. G. BRODIE, Esq.  
I. S. MOSK, Esq.  
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.  
J. P. HOLLIDAY, Esq.  
Hon. B. LATTON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,  
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.  
MANAGER,  
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... \$2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

" " " " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR some of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1888.

## Intimations.

### KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

RECENT WORKS RELATING TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

REIN'S INDUSTRIES OF JAPAN.  
Dyer Ball's How to Speak Cantonese.  
Dyer Ball's How to write Cantonese.  
Dyer Ball's Cantonese made easy.  
Dyer Ball's How to write the Radicals.  
Dyer Ball's Easy sentences in Cantonese.  
Dyer Ball's English and Chinese Vocabulary.  
Giles' Chinese without a teacher.  
Giles' Chinese without a teacher.  
Giles' Chuang Tse-Taoist Philosopher.  
Giles' Life in Corea.  
Howarth's History of the Mongols.  
Little's Through the Yangtze Gorges.  
Bouger's History of China, 3 vols.  
Mrs. Gordon Cumming's Wanderings in China.  
The Curse of Koshin by Hon. Lewis Winfield.  
William's Middle Kingdom, 2 vols.  
Giles' Strange Stones from a Chinese Studio.  
Balfour's Notes from my Chinese Scrap Book.  
Ng Shan's Book of Chinese Games of Chance.  
Owenham's Historical Atlas of China.  
Steens' Around the World on a Bicycle, (the chapters relating to China and Japan are very interesting.)  
Agents for the Publications of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1889.

THE

### HALL & HOLTZ CO., LIMITED.

### ART DECORATORS AND HOUSE PAINTERS.

ADO'S, FRIEZES, BORDERS, and FLORAL DECORATIONS, in NEWEST TINTS and LATEST HOME STYLES for PRIVATE HOUSES, OFFICES, & PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES on APPLICATION to the MANAGER.

(o)

### HIGH CLASS ART FURNITURE.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED FOR THIS CLIMATE.

OUR NEW AND EXTENSIVE SHOW ROOMS,

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

### The HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1889.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE NOW UNPACKED THEIR NEW STOCK OF

### SUN HATS AND HELMETS

AND

### STRAW HATS.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1889.

### ROBERT LANG & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SECOND DELIVERY

OF WINTER COATINGS TWEED, and DRESS SUITING, TROUSERINGS and ULSTER TWEEDS.

A very stylish selection.

OUR OUTFITTING STOCK IS ALSO COMPLETE IN SEASONABLE GOODS.

QUEEN'S ROAD (Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL.)

Hongkong, 14th January, 1889.

### W. POWELL & CO.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED.

AMERICAN Cooking Stoves, Kerosine Stoves, Fire Grates with and without Tiled Sides. A full assortment of Agate Iron Ware consisting of:—Saucepans, Steewans, Fryingpans, Gridirons, Milk Boilers, Fish Kettles, Tea Kettles, Cullenders, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 27th March, 1889.

### A. HAHN, PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.

ON HIRE PIANOS FOR SALE

Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 26, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

### W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING NEW SONGS.

THE Boys are Ready..... Moin.  
Summer Love Dream..... Cowen.  
Gondola Waits..... Guy.  
Only This Once..... Kelle.  
Norman's Tower..... Lohr.  
Love Gift..... Rodhey.  
Promise of Years..... Cowen.  
Song from Heaven..... Watson.  
Our Dear Old Home..... Watson.  
The Halls of Memory..... Lohr.  
Another World..... Rodhey.  
Who Was I..... Cowen.  
Dear Old Thames..... Warner.  
Vota for Cupid..... Bart.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1889.

## To be Let.

### TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NOS. 1, 2 and 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,

13, Praya Central,

Hongkong, 14th March, 1889. [129]

### TO BE LET.

A FIRST-FLOOR FLAT (Furnished or Unfurnished) in Blue Buildings for 6 months, from May 1st.

Apply to MESSRS. HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.,

Ice House Lane.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1889. [137]

### TO LET.

A T the Peak, "LA HACIENDA," formerly occupied by Sir George Phillipps.

Apply to H. N. MODY,

Victoria Buildings,

Hongkong, 12th December, 1888. [132]

### TO LET.

N. 2, MORRISON HILL; entry at once.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,

13, Praya Central,

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1889. [145]

### TO LET,

With Immediate Possession.

A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE in Caine Road, best locality, containing 6 ROOMS with Servants' Quarters; Water and Gas laid on.

Apply to A. LIEBARD,

No. 8, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1889. [409]

### TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,

Hongkong, 12th December, 1888. [13]

### TO BE LET,

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION).

ONE LARGE GODOWN No. 23a, Praya Central under Victoria Hotel Premises.

Apply to DORABEE & HINGKEE,

Hongkong, 30th March, 1889. [394]

### Consignees.

#### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEEs.

STEAMSHIP "MOGUL" FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 16th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 16th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1889. [413]

### UNION LINE.

#### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEEs.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ELANCOLET."

Captain Dailey, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The Steamer is berthed at Kowloon and cargo impeded her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th instant or they will not be recognised.

## Intimations.

DAKIN

**BROTHERS,**  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

DAKIN BROTHERS'

LIME FRUIT CORDIAL.

THIS is a preparation of the best and purest Lime Juice, and it makes a most delicious cooling beverage entirely free from alcohol. It may be taken either by children or adults as the most wholesome and grateful drink for all seasons.

Sold in Quart Bottles.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French gunboat *Vigie*, Lieut.-Commander Goudot, arrived here yesterday from Haiphong.

MESSRS. Gibb, Livingston & Co., are informed by wire from Singapore that the steamer *Benedict* left that port for this to-day, and should be due here on the 17th inst.

The Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima*, Commander Sta. Barbara, with the Timor prisoners on board, arrived at Macao on the 6th inst. The prisoners were sent to their former quarters in the Monte Fort.

YESTERDAY afternoon a Chinaman was seen taking down the partition between an empty house and No. 36, Jardine's Bazaar, occupied by Dr. S. Madar, of the Victoria Hotel. He ran away when he found he was discovered, but was caught, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

MESSRS. Marti and d'Abbadie have issued a new Time Table for the line of steamers of the "Correspondances Fluviales" in Tonquin, also a Travellers' Guide, which contains full particulars of freight and passage to and from the various ports touched by these steamers. The Company owns at present 19 steamers and two sailing vessels; of the former four are twin-screws.

The return shooting match between the European Police and the Garrison Shooting Club will take place at the Police range, Kowloon, on Friday next, commencing at 1 o'clock sharp. As the Garrison Club, desirous of retrieving their lost laurels, will send into the field the strongest team that can possibly be secured, a very close competition may confidently be looked for. The conditions are the same as in the previous match.

POTT'S *versus* RUSTOMJEE is the title of a suit in the Supreme Court which is expected to furnish a lot of information regarding the recent scandal in the Rope Company's shares. Mr. Pott's is an employee of Messrs. Russell & Co., General Managers of the Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited; Mr. Rustomjee, we believe, carries on business as a share speculator. The suit is likely to prove, so far as Hongkong is concerned, a *cause célèbre*.

How to increase the weight.—Eat to the extent of satisfying a natural appetite, of fat meats, butter, cream, milk, cocoa, chocolate, bread, potatoes, peas, parsnips, carrots, beets, farinaceous food, rice, tapioca, sago, corn starch, pastry, custards, oatmeal, sugar, sweet wines and ale. Avoid acids. Exercise as little as possible, sleep all you can and don't worry or fret. To reduce the weight: Eat, to the extent of satisfying a natural appetite, of lean meat, poultry, game, eggs, milk moderately, green vegetables, turnips, succulent fruits, tea or coffee. Drink lime juice, lemonade and acid drinks. Avoid fat, butter, cream, sugar, pastry, rice, sago, tapioca, corn starch, potatoes, carrots, beets, parsnips and sweet wines. Exercise freely.

Fifig historical swords, according to the *Pall Mall*, have been left by the old German Emperor to the Berlin arsenal. They are the long sword, with a leather sheath, which the monarch wore from 1810 to 1834; the sword worn through the Austro-German and the Franco-German wars, on the handle of which are inscribed the names of the most famous battles of 1866 and 1870-71; the sword which the Emperor wore at parades, and which was called the "Konig-abel"; the sword he inherited from Frederick William IV; and his father's old sword, which had been through all the wars against the first Napoleon, and which had its place next to the desk of William I, close to the famous corner window where the old man was daily greeted by the crowd when the guards passed the palace.

The sailor nuisance along Queen's Road could, in our opinion, be easily remedied, not by transferring the Seamen's Club to West Point, or our morning contemporary's correspondent suggests, but by the wholesale removal of the Club and of all the booths located in West Point to the neighbouring Kowloon peninsula. "Jack" could afford to amuse himself ashore there to his heart's content, without in the least disturbing the urban dwellers of Victoria; with his midnight revelry and the dulcet strains from his operatic repertoire. As matters at present stand, it would appear that the centre of attraction for the "leave" men is placed far enough in one extremity of the town, to allow the men to have a two-mile drive through the principal and the most crowded thoroughfares before they reach their destination. It is no rare occurrence to see in broad daylight dozens of rickshas occupied by so many roaring specimens of humanity forcing their way through the crowd of business men, brushing past the brokering fraternity stationed in Queen's Road, and indulging in Brodinaquean mirth in the midst of business and traffic. It is sorely disgusting to see inebriated men sporting themselves among respectable citizens, regardless of all decorum and propriety. Then at night the scene is doubly hideous. From eight or nine o'clock to the small hours, Queen's Road is monopolised by beastly drunken sailors, with a good sprinkling of soldiers of the garrison, who cruise about in rickshas and yell in all the keys of the musical scale. This ought to be put a final stop to. If nuisances are to be legislated against this is an unmitigated evil that demands prompt redress. An Ordinance might be framed prohibiting all taverns from selling liquor on this side of the water, and granting them ground and sufficient compensation to enable them to erect their "mills" in Kowloon, or Yau Ma Tei. The Seamen's Club might also be transferred across the water, and the naval authorities prevailed upon to forbid the "leave" men to come this side. A small town with a large contingent of men-of-war's men of all nationalities knocking about the streets in all stages of inebriation is certainly an undesirable anomaly; the sooner it is done away with the better for all concerned.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

FRANCE.

LONDON, April 8th.

M. Deroulede and others have been fined one hundred francs each and costs. This sentence is regarded as a severe check upon the Government.

## OBITUARY.

The Dowager Duchess of Cambridge is dead.

DEATH OF THE KING OF ABYSSINIA. The King of Abyssinia has been killed in a battle with the dervishes.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamer *Batavia*, from Vancouver, arrived at Yokohama yesterday, and left for Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong, to-day.

AGITATION for the overthrow of the Brazilian monarchy has become so threatening that the Government has been compelled to prohibit public discussion and to suppress Republican newspapers. Riots have become frequent, and a number of people have been killed at Rio Janeiro.

The *Malacca Weekly Chronicle* says:—There is a rumour current among the Portuguese community that the Right Reverend Dr. Medeiros, Bishop of Macao, will shortly be appointed Archbishop of Goa, the present archbishop, Dr. Antonio de Valente, being about to retire. Dr. Gomes, Bishop of Cochim, is spoken of as likely to succeed Dr. Medeiros in the See of Macao; and Canon Simeao, it is said, will be appointed successor to Dr. Gomes of Cochim.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Wedderburn, the bar boy at the Seamen's Club was summoned for selling liquor without license. Two informants stated that they asked for beer and whisky, saying they were from the Refinery, and the defendant supplied them. Defendant denied this, and alleged that the informants represented themselves as coming from the Naval Hospital and Dockyard, in which case he was allowed to serve them. The case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$200. Charles Botham, the steward of the Club, was similarly summoned, but as he said he knew nothing of the matter, and had given strict orders to the bar boy not to serve outsiders, the case was dismissed.

CICEROV is the latest cure for rheumatism. It is asserted that the disease is impossible if the vegetable be freely eaten. The fact that it is generally put on the table raw prevents its therapeutic powers from being known. The celery should be cut into bits, boiled in water until soft, and the water drunk by the patient. Put new milk, with a little flour and nutmeg, into a saucer with the boiled, celery, serve it warm, with pieces of toast, eat it with potatoes and the painful ailment will soon yield. Such is the declaration of a physician who has again and again tried the experiment and with uniform success. He adds that cold or damp never produces, but simply develops the disease, of which acid blood is the primary and sustaining cause, and that while the blood is alkaline there can be neither rheumatism nor gout.

ACCORDING to a large number of learned geologists, Europe west of the Rhine is steadily sinking into the sea, and if the process only lasts long enough the strained relations between France and Germany will ultimately adjust themselves by the disappearance of one of the parties to the dispute beneath the blue Atlantic. A congress of erudite professors has lately been sitting on this question at Salzburg, and the members have accomplished a large number of elaborate calculations to show how fast the unlucky country is going down, and where it is probably going to, but so far the researches of the brainy gathering have resulted in no coherent plan for holding up the collapsing republic, and nobody has anything to suggest. If France is sinking the congress can do nothing but stand aside and watch it sink, and they intend to do that judiciously and wait results.

THE following story of the loves of Victor Emanuel is from a new book "Random Recollections of Courts and Society":—"A source of anxiety to Count Cavour was the king's enduring infatuation for Rosina Vercellana, the keeper's daughter, whom the prince had loved when only Duke of Savoy, and, like the son of Frederick the Great, visited in defiance of his father's commands by scaling at night the walls of the royal park of Racconigi. After the death of the queen the protracted *Italians* of the king was leading him surely and unwisely to its consecration by marriage. Cavour had endured that Rosina should have been made Countess of Mirafiori—a perfumer's title, as the Piedmontese called it—that all should have been done for her children save legitimate them, but he could not reconcile himself to this last step. Victor Emanuel, from carelessness or *parti pris*, had been wilfully blind to certain derelictions of Rosina's who more than once was led astray by her lower instincts and the memory of old associations. Cavour, with the assistance of Count Cigala, Master of the Horse, laid a plan by which the king should be convinced by ocular demonstration of Rosina's infidelity. They persuaded him to put her to the test and abide by the proofs; he consented at first, but at the last moment drew back. It was then that Cavour, as a last resource, being fully persuaded that the prestige of the monarchy was essential to the furtherance of his ultimate scheme of a great united Italy, adjured Victor Emanuel in the name of the services he had rendered him 'not to cause him the most cruel pain he could suffer.' The king, conquered by the fervent appeal of his faithful minister, promised solemnly that as long as Cavour lived he would never marry Rosina. Unfortunately, the statesman did not survive long enough to prevent the union he dreaded so much. After his death in 1861, having hesitated some years more, the king considered himself relieved of his oath, and privately married the Countess de Mirafiori. Of common origin, without education or particular beauty, Rosina was not, however, a wicked or dangerous woman; she suffered the admiration of the king more than she courted it, and retained it without any secret motives of intrigue or ambition. She proved herself neither exacting nor greedy; she lured him after fashion, and infinitely more as time passed on; she bore the countless infidelities of a man who reckoned his caprices by hundreds, with indifference at first and resignation afterward, and put forth no claims on his fidelity or his purse. . . . She cherished his memory with a stubborn, dogged fidelity, true in death than in life, and had already ordered the wreath of flowers which she sent every year to be placed on his tomb with the uniformly short inscription, *Una Inconsolata*, when she succumbed herself."

M. MEYER of Paris claims to have invented a paper indestructible by fire. Specimens have been exhibited which had been for four hours in a pottery furnace. He has also invented incombustible colors and inks.

MR. C. D. Harman, agent of the O. & O. S. S. Co., informs us that the steamer *Delgic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 20th ult., has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port at daylight to-morrow.

HERE are a few of the many important events that have happened within the past half century:—The discovery of the electric telegraph, and electric lighting; the unification of Italy; the annexation of Texas; acquisition of California and the discovery of gold; the French Revolution of 1848; the discovery of photography; the laying of the ocean cables; the discovery of the telephone; the emancipation of Russian serfs; the establishment of ocean steam-navigation; the overthrow of the Pope's temporal power; the extension of Russian power into Central Asia; the great Franco-German War and the unification of Germany; the great Civil War and abolition of slavery in the United States; the rise and fall of Napoleon III, and establishment of the French Republic; the discovery of the sources of the Nile and Niger, and the exploration of interior Africa.

A DIRTY little bold buccaneer was put into Mr. Wodehouse's dock this morning on a charge of being concerned with others in piratically stealing a junk and cargo of Cape D'Aguilar on the 29th ult. On the evening of that day, the junk, which trades between here and Otan, left Hongkong with a cargo consisting of 150 cases of kerosene oil. She was off Cape D'Aguilar about ten p.m. the same night when two boats and a junk came near, and someone asked what she was laden with. The master replied, and they then told him to stop. He did so, and ten or dozen men came aboard, armed with swords and revolvers, and forced the master and his three sailors into the hold, nailing the cover down. After a while they were let out again, and found themselves near Ko Chou island, on which they were put ashore at daybreak, after which the pirates sailed off with their prize and its contents. The victims of the piracy got over to Shaukiwan in a small boat, the same day, and a search was instituted for the pirates. Yesterday the master identified two of the boats, over at Kwa Wan, near Yau Ma Tei, and, from information received, the prisoner was arrested at Yau Ma Tei, two bottles of "rubine" that had belonged to the junk master, being found in his possession. He was remanded.

THE stranger in Mexico, writes a correspondent, especially if he be young and good-looking, is liable to be surprised at his first ball here, when some pretty señorita whom he has never seen before, trips up to him with an engaging smile on her face and something that looks like an egg in her hand, and suddenly smashes the latter over his cranium. To one not acquainted with the cascarrón custom it is startling, to say the least. Luckily, however, the egg has been robbed of its usual interior, the original contents have been emptied through a small hole at one end. The shell is then refilled with finely chopped tinsel and colored paper, with the addition of perfumed sachet powder or some dainty trinkets, after which the opening is neatly closed by a bit of paper pasted over it. In the good old days of the Spanish aristocracy the egg shells to be used by the proud grandees at swell fandangos were filled with gold and diamond dust. Similar extravagances are sometimes indulged in nowadays, but rarely. Occasionally small gold coins, charms, pearls, opals or spiced candies, are studded in with the chopped tinsel, making the *divertissement* rather expensive. One can buy very pretty cascarrones, however, for about \$1 a dozen, and it is quite the correct thing for a belle or beau to go to a ball armed with several dozen of them. Often the shells are hand-painted or otherwise beautifully decorated, much like Easter eggs in the North. A Society matron who propose giving balls during the cascarrone season have the shells of all the eggs used in the house, hand carefully saved for the purpose, and many an hour is spent by herself and friends in filling and decorating them. The act of breaking a cascarrone on another's head is considered a compliment to the recipient, who feels in duty bound to return the honor at the first opportunity. Previous acquaintance is not essential, it being of itself a sort of informal introduction. Thus any Mexican lady may literally "make a dash" on every strange gentleman who pleases her, and without offending her countrymen's extremely sensitive notions of propriety.

It is said that while the electric light is gradually taking the place of illuminating gas in Germany, the latter article is evidently going to meet with an extensive sale in another direction, on account of its considerable evolution of heat. In comparison with the electric light it is this property which is, apart from minor brightness, considered as its principal deficiency. It is stated that the heat from equal amounts of gas and coal is in the proportions of 56 to 15.

On the night of the 29th ult., a grocery shop at Stanley was entered by a gang of thieves, and some dollars, 10,000 cash, and a large quantity of clothing stolen. Inspector Swanston was kept busy looking out for the thieves, and ultimately found some of the plunder in a house at Happy Valley. A number of men were in the hut, and he arrested them, managing to tumble over a bank about twenty feet high, whilst going back to the Station, but saving himself from injury by thoughtfully dropping on his prisoners. Another man was caught next night reposing on some more of the stolen clothing, in a house in Graham Street. The lot—twelve in number—were brought before Mr. Pollock to-day, when the last mentioned man confessed that he and two others committed the robbery, and cleared the rest of all knowledge of it. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the other two implicated, to three months' each. The rest were discharged.

THE stranger in Mexico, writes a correspondent, especially if he be young and good-looking, is liable to be surprised at his first ball here, when some pretty señorita whom he has never seen before, trips up to him with an engaging smile on her face and something that looks like an egg in her hand, and suddenly smashes the latter over his cranium. To one not acquainted with the cascarrón custom it is startling, to say the least. Luckily, however, the egg has been robbed of its usual interior, the original contents have been emptied through a small hole at one end. The shell is then refilled with finely chopped tinsel and colored paper, with the addition of perfumed sachet powder or some dainty trinkets, after which the opening is neatly closed by a bit of paper pasted over it. In the good old days of the Spanish aristocracy the egg shells to be used by the proud grandees at swell fandangos were filled with gold and diamond dust. Similar extravagances are sometimes indulged in nowadays, but rarely. Occasionally small gold coins, charms, pearls, opals or spiced candies, are studded in with the chopped tinsel, making the *divertissement* rather expensive. One can buy very pretty cascarrones, however, for about \$1 a dozen, and it is quite the correct thing for a belle or beau to go to a ball armed with several dozen of them. Often the shells are hand-painted or otherwise beautifully decorated, much like Easter eggs in the North. A Society matron who propose giving balls during the cascarrone season have the shells of all the eggs used in the house, hand carefully saved for the purpose, and many an hour is spent by herself and friends in filling and decorating them. The act of breaking a cascarrone on another's head is considered a compliment to the recipient, who feels in duty bound to return the honor at the first opportunity. Previous acquaintance is not essential, it being of itself a sort of informal introduction. Thus any Mexican lady may literally "make a dash" on every strange gentleman who pleases her, and without offending her countrymen's extremely sensitive notions of propriety.

THE STEAMER "WOOSUNG" ON THE ROCKS.

We learn that the China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Woosung*, when entering the port of Swatow yesterday and after clearing the Sugar Loaf Pass, ran on a reef to the southward of and close to Double Island, owing to her steam steering gear getting jammed. The steamer quickly got off, but that she sustained considerable damage is evident from the fact that she is making a good deal of water. As the vessel was deeply laden, the full extent of the damage is not yet known.

THE CHEMISTS' CASE.

The hearing of the case *Heighington v. Watts* was resumed this morning before Mr. Justice Clarke.

Mr. Stokes called a witness from the E. & E. Telegraph Company who stated that the plaintiff inquired in January about a telegram which Mr. Watts had sent shortly before.

Mr. C. Ray stated:—I came back here on the 16th April last year. My brother in London had arranged with Messrs. Dakin that I should superintend the formation of the establishment. I remember the plaintiff's arrival in the office and had an interview with Mr. Watts. Whether the state of their tempers was as bad as the plaintiff asserted I cannot say, but he was evidently created dissension, and the plaintiff's conduct was bad. He would not say, but he might have said that he did not use improper language; he might not have spoken quite so deferentially as he ought, but his language was not such as to give reason for complaint. His Lordship then referred to several of the incidents spoken of by the defendants, and characterised them as trivialities which would naturally occur in starting a new business. With regard to the suggestion that the plaintiff had taken advantage of his knowledge of the code word to try to clandestinely see a telegram sent by the defendant, if it had been proved he would have looked upon it as sufficient cause for instant dismissal, but he was clear that the plaintiff's inquiries were made to see if a telegram which he contemplated sending would reach home before a letter then on its way, which was a very different thing. His Lordship's view of the case was very much strengthened by what one of the defendant's witnesses said about forming the resolution in January to dismiss the plaintiff. The defendant concluded not to dismiss him summarily, but to change the employees, and give him what he was entitled to under clause 7. Matters went on rather more smoothly after that—whether it was that Mr. Watts, knowing the plaintiff was to go, assumed a more friendly tone towards him, it was hard to say, but seeing that a virtual dismissal had been decided on it looked very much as though the misbehavior had been induced by Mr. Watts' own conduct, as Mr. Watts himself said that after that, up to the end of March, plaintiff's demeanour and conduct were more satisfactory. The whole case turned on his 28th March. It appeared that after some conversation that say as to the hour of luncheon Mr. Watts posted a notice to the effect that each employee must have 45 minutes for hisiffin, which evidently created dissension, and the plaintiff possibly not in the best of tempers, for his Lordship was clear that in that they were hardly treated.

Mr. E. C. Ray stated:—I came back here on the 16th April last year. My brother in London had arranged with Messrs. Dakin that I should superintend the formation of the establishment. I remember the plaintiff's arrival in the office and had an interview with Mr. Watts. Whether the state of their tempers was as bad as the plaintiff asserted I cannot say, but he was evidently created dissension, and the plaintiff's conduct was bad. He would not say, but he might have said that in fixing 45 minutes he did not mean to limit them exactly to that time—he should not be particular to a few minutes more or less, but his object was to have things methodically and distinctly arranged, not that the men should be limited by the stroke of the clock. After that, he found the plaintiff went out and acted as if he had been dismissed. He was often away several hours on some business which should only have taken an hour or so. He told me once that his expenses were high, visiting hotels and drinking with friends with a view to getting their custom, and I told him that sort of custom was not wanted. I do not know if all the shareholders go in every day and ask how things are getting on.

Mr. W. H. Ray said:—I am a shareholder in Dakin Bros., and at present the only member of the Consulting Committee in Hongkong. I have been dissatisfied with the plaintiff's conduct—partly from the complaints of Mr. Watts and somewhat from my own observation. I spoke to the plaintiff myself and he did not confide him actually to that time, it showed that the order was not sufficient justification. It was a very serious thing for a man in the plaintiff's position to be brought out here on what appeared to be a permanent engagement—more especially when the agreement laid down that he was not entitled to practice or assist as a chemist here or anywhere else in China—and suddenly dismissed and turned out of his employment without having any chance of getting similar employment. My

in a general way about the advisability of working smoothly under Mr. Watts, having heard of his refusal to do various things in the shop. Early in January, in consequence of repeated complaints from Mr. Watts I decided to recommend the plaintiff's dismissal, and wrote home to that effect, intending to give him a month's salary and a passage home. On the 25th or 26th March, from what I heard from Mr. Watts, I sanctioned his immediate discharge.

By Mr. Webber:—I saw him in London first, and formed a good opinion of him. When I made up my mind that he should be discharged I did not tell him so. The new man is coming by the next French mail, but that was not the reason why we discharged the plaintiff at the end of March. There had been frequent complaints made by Mr. Watts as to the irregularity of the plaintiff's hours.

Lordship did not think the plaintiff's conduct amounted to justification for the steps the defendant took; and under the circumstances judgment must be for the plaintiff, for the amount claimed, with costs. His Lordship then asked if the other case, in which the plaintiff claimed \$1,000 from Mr. Watts for illegal arrest, proceeded with.

Mr. Stokes said he was prepared to defend. His Lordship: You see what my view of the position is—I think it would be better for the parties to have a little time to consider the matter.

It was ultimately decided to hear the case on Friday, in case no compromise had been effected.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

#### THE JELEBU MINING CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—DEAR SIR.—It is refreshing to know that there is at least one journal in this portion of the Far East which discusses matters of public interest in a peculiarly outspoken manner, and clearly and impartially, from information available, directs its numerous readers to the true position of matters. I sincerely trust that the "Hongkong Telegraph" will continue, as opportunities offer, to produce similar leaders as that which appeared in your issue last evening.

I have no desire to take up the cudgels on behalf of Mr. W. Buchanan Smith or his well known colleagues on the Board of Management, but I do think the strictures you pass upon the prospects of the Jelebu Mining & Trading Co. may without the slightest hesitation be considered at present premature.

I think well of the Company for more reasons than one, and under the clear facts presented to me by disinterested and trustworthy friends, who are personally acquainted with the country and who at this moment have not the slightest knowledge of the new enterprise, I was influenced to apply for shares in the proposed mining venture.

Jelebu is in the heart of the rich Malayan states. It abounds in hills, and the fact that they give birth to all of the principal rivers of the tin-producing country is worthy of consideration. Near it is the hill Perhentian Rimpun, said to be for ages past a rich deposit of tin and other metals. Tin has been known to exist in Jelebu in an unlimited quantity and of the best and richest kind.

Another great advantage is that the access to Jelebu is easy and inexpensive. The output at the mines could be very cheaply brought over to Singapore and the facilities here for working the mines etc., are much greater than that obtainable at Rawang, where Company's shares of \$100 are to-day quoted at \$90 per share.

In 1885 my attention was pointedly directed to Jelebu, and an expert who recently visited the Malayan Peninsula warmly praised this district.

I have not applied for shares in the Jelebu Mining Co. without careful consideration, nor have I been influenced by anyone of the names appearing in the prospectus. The originators are, I consider, lucky in this game of chance, and for once since the Rawang Co. has been promoted, they have scored well.

Apologetic for the space occupied and thanking you in anticipation,

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours obediently,

A BELIEVER.

Hongkong, April 10th, 1889.

#### SURVEY OF THE STATE OF PAHANG.

#### SOME GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

In respect of the mineral and other lands including large area granted to, concessions in Pahang, the latter without provision as to their true position and boundaries, it will soon become a matter of necessity, apart from the evident advantage to all concerned, to institute systematic surveys on which a reliable map of this locally important state may be based.

On the last published map of the Peninsula all that appears of the internal geography of Pahang is a dubiously sinuous line of river and a few stray patches of mountain which, on the authority of the late estimable Mr. Cameron, are known to be only a rough sketch from flying surveys. Some corrections and further details may now be made from the (somewhat) more careful observations of Messrs. Chevalier, Payne, Linche Bakar and the writer—but accuracy and basis are still wanting. It is to be hoped, however, that with the advent and commencement of "protection" in this richly promising country, a solid survey department will be established with a view to afford and secure accuracy to all future work in this direction.

*General Conception of the Problem.*—Many of the Concessions of Pahang bring bounded by imaginary lines drawn from more or less definite points it must naturally be a primary object to determine first the most important of these points in their true geographical position on the map of the Malay Peninsula.

To do this a competent observer should before all things fix the exact latitude and longitude of such places as—(1) The mouths of all the larger branches and tributaries of the Pahang river; (2) The summits of certain important mountains and passes; and (3) The positions of a few villages which have been chosen as land marks.

On the fixed data of the above observations two plans of survey can be based:—The one having for its object a complete general ordnance and geological survey of the country, which should be the work of the Government; the other a system of independent surveys, each relating to the area of an individual concession or mineral district; this for the most part the work of the lessors.

The former would take the form of an accurate triangulation connecting all and checking the combined results of all the latter.

*Survey parties.*—The men required to accomplish this work must be more or less skilled surveyors of various ranks throughout both departments of Government and concessionary surveys. In all cases a survey party should consist of an engineer and two assistants (observer and recorder) with a staff of several chain and staffmen dependent on the particular class of the work, and jungle cutters, porters or others according to the conditions of the section to be surveyed.

*Equipment:*—For the geographical base survey one such most competent party would be best equipped with a small steam launch and a couple of attendant native boats. There being no means of conveyance on the roads (sic) of Pahang, all land parties would have to depend on porters for transport, though it might well be feasible to introduce a few trained elephants for this purpose.

*Wages.*—The remuneration of a survey party may be roughly figured thus per month:—Engineer in charge ..... \$250 to \$300 2 assistants \$125 to \$200, say \$250 to \$300 4 Chain & Staffmen \$10 to \$15 \$40 to \$50

Si wage only ranging from \$50 to \$100 p.m. inclosed, to which an additional \$100 to \$50 for coolies is necessary.

*Instruments.*—Transit theodolites should be used in all departments of the survey and these

preferably all or mostly of the same type. A six-inch instrument would do for ordinary work, though a larger one should be used for the main triangulation observations. Such a theodolite, fitted with a good spirit level and the special telescopic additions which constitute a theodolite, might be adopted as the sole instrument requisite for complete surveys by the use of the stadia, and only a good compass and a 100 ft. chain need be kept for very limited traverse work in small details. The triangulation party would require a pair of good chronometers.

*Office.*—A temporary survey office should be established either at Pekan or some central station of the order, say Kwala Samantan, to which parties would return to plot their work and compare results with each other, and where records should be kept for reference. Such a central survey office might advantageously be combined with a meteorological station at which batches of natives could be constantly under training for service in the various surveys. For the survey of a single concession or block, or a district, such as the valley of a single river, a few general rules might be laid down, but the final standard of execution must depend on the requirements, first of the Government, and secondly of the owners.

Taking for instance a concession of which the boundaries are stated as four lines of latitude and longitude at a given distance from the central point. To define this accurately all four lines should of course be measured and marked off on the ground, but for immediate purposes it should be sufficient if points on all the easily accessible routes be marked where these intersect the boundary lines of the block, as the expense of cutting 40 miles or more of straight survey lines would be too great a demand on the present resources of the young country.

It may be taken as granted that main rivers and roads will be included in the general survey by the Government, so that whilst it concerns both parties to know what portions of these fall in what estates, boundary points only need be determined on them by the concession holders.

Taking the sample of Punjom, the "Joh," mine being the point indicated from which the block extends 5 miles in each direction (presumably towards the cardinal points) it would be the object of the Government first to settle the position of Punjom on the map and of the concessionaries only to mark the 10 miles square, with as much of the interior detail as necessary for their operations.

From approximate estimations of distance and direction we know that a large portion of the forest of the Jelai and Lips rivers falls within and forms the main fluvial feature of this block. These three points on the northern eastern and southern boundary lines of this concession indicating the entrance and exit of the Joh, and the entrance of the Lips would therefore go far to mark for the necessary connection of other blocks main departures from which the cardinal lines could be drawn as required, and similarly a few more points could easily be fixed on the now open and well trodden paths emerging from the concession on its northern and western boundaries. Finally if four actual points, on the rectangular limits of the concession were accurately determined, due N. S. E. & W. of a fixed position at the mine itself, the block should be considered sufficiently well defined for present purposes.

H. M. B.

#### SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

A Swiss has invented a musical box which imitates the human voice and also the trill of birds.

Tin and zinc of equal parts melted together form an alloy almost as tenacious as brass. It melts at about 90° Fahr.

Robert Stevenson, engineer, of Glasgow, is the last one to claim an invention which will drive ocean ships up to forty knots an hour.

A screw which is half nail is a new invention. Its holding power in white pine, they say, is 332 pounds, against the 298 pounds of the present screw.

#### TO DRILL GRASS.

Is drilling glass stick a piece of stiff clay or putty on the part where you wish to make the hole. Make a hole in the putty the size you want the hole, reaching to the glass, of course. Into this hole pour a little molten lead, when, unless it is very thick, the piece will immediately drop out.

#### TOOTH-PULLING.

Drs. Honoque and Fredel, in a communication made to the Biological Society of Paris, state that the extraction of a tooth may be rendered painless by spraying the neighborhood of the external ear with ether. The anesthesia of the trigeminus so produced extends to the dental nerves, and thus renders the production of the general anesthesia needless.

#### STONE VS. IRON.

Are we going back from iron to stone? The managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad have resolved to rebuild all its bridges of short span in brick stone, instead of iron. It is argued that the weight of locomotives has increased so much of late years that iron bridges, which were built with a large margin of safety, are now dangerously tried by the trains passing over them, and the expense of inspection and repair of iron bridges represents a large interest on their cost. For these reasons the engineers on the road have decided that brick or stone arches, although much more expensive in the first instance than iron trusses, will be cheaper, as well as safer, in the end.

#### NO LONGER "THE DEADLY ELEVATOR."

If there be any possible danger to life and property that cannot be overcome by man's ingenuity it has yet to show itself. The deadly elevator has at last been rendered innocuous by means of an air cushion. If it breaks loose in the tenth story, or the fifth, it is received on this cushion so safely that no harm can be done.

The Scientific American tells of an experiment where an elevator, weighing 2,300 pounds, equipped with plate-glass mirrors and loaded with baskets of eggs and goblets of water, was cut loose and allowed to shoot down eighty feet. The air cushion received the elevator with so much ease that not a drop of water was spilled or an egg broken. The pressure at the point of concussion was 60,000 pounds.

#### PAINT FROM WOOD.

The discovery of the value of wood in paper-making is credited to Dr. H. H. Hill of Augusta. About forty years ago the Doctor visited the paper-mill at Vassalboro, and after looking over the machinery suggested the feasibility of using wood, and asked why the manufacturers did not get a few bales of excelsior from Augusta, where it was made, and try the experiment of making paper from wood. "It can't be done," said the manufacturers.

"Haven't you as much gumption as the hornets, whose nests are made of wood paper?" asked the Doctor. The result of the conversation was a letter, some time later, from the firm's wholesale agents in Boston, asking what they were putting in their paper to make it so much better than it had been? It was the wood, then first used in this way.—*Lewiston, Maine Journal.*

#### PETROLEUM.

"The theory is held by Prof. Mendeleef," says Iron, "that petroleum is produced by water, which penetrates the earth's crust, and comes in contact with glowing carbides of metals, especially those of iron." The water is decomposed into its constituent gases, the oxygen uniting with the

iron, while the hydrogen takes up the carbon, and ascends to a higher region, where part of it is condensed into mineral oil and part remains as natural gas, to escape whenever and wherever it can find an outlet. If this assumption is correct, and a sufficient store of metallic carbides is contained in the earth's interior, petroleum may be found almost indefinitely, and yield a supply of fuel long after coal has become exhausted. Prof. Mendeleef supports his views by producing artificial petroleum in a manner similar to that by which he believes the natural product is made."

#### INCREASING FATALITY OF PNEUMONIA.

Dr. Gouverneur L. Smith of New York has just given some interesting and startling facts in regard to pneumonia. Dr. Smith points out that the disease is becoming worse every year, increasing rather than decreasing both in the number of cases and the percentage of mortality. The statistics of the Pennsylvania Hospital show that the mortality from pneumonia in the New York Hospital is more than double what it was in 1873. Thirty or forty years ago it was regarded as serious, but did not excite anything like the alarm it does to-day. Dr. Smith is rather inclined to believe that the medical art instead of progressing in its treatment of pneumonia has actually gone back, and holds that the old methods of treating the disease at the time it was less deadly have been abandoned for methods more finical, but less efficacious.

#### THE ARCHITECTURAL USES OF ALUMINIUM.

The present price of aluminium is about \$3 a pound, or about one-half that of silver by weight, while the specific gravity of aluminium is 2, while that of silver is more than ten, one can exchange a piece of silver for one of aluminium eight times as large. For many purposes this would make the cost of an article of solid aluminium no larger than that of one of brass plated with silver, while the advantage would be all on the side of the former.

There are people enough who can pay for the best material to be had, and are willing to do so, and who dislike extremely to see the basinecocks in their houses turning black and yellow from corrosion and wear, or the bath-tubs and pantry showing red streaks of copper through the tinning. In one of the Vanderbilt houses there is said to be a bathtub of solid silver, and we have known an order, given for a pantry-sink of German silver so as to avoid the unpleasant effects of wear.

The cost of a pantry-sink stamped out of a sheet of aluminium, would certainly be no more than one cast in German silver, and would, probably, be very much less, while an aluminium bath would be inexpensive compared with one of silver, and would be better and handsomer.

#### HOW TO GAIN FLESH AND STRENGTH.

Take after each meal about a tablespoonful of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It is almost as palatable as milk and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate children and sickly people suffering from weakness and wasting disease improve and thrive upon this diet is truly marvelous.

As a remedy for Consumption and Throat Affections and Bronchitis it is unequalled by any other preparation in the world. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—[Add.]

#### PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1889.

#### PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1889.

#### PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1889.

#### PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1889.

#### PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1889.

#### PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1889.

#### PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1889.

#### PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1889.

#### PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1889.

#### PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY, the 1st instant, at 8

**Commercial.**

**CLOSING QUOTATIONS.**  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—158 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$10 per share, sellers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$8 per share, sellers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 290 per share, buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$130 per share, buyers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.  
China Insurance Company—\$160 per share, sellers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$357 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$82 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—72 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$22 per share, buyers.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—140 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$15 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$190 per share, buyers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par, sellers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$78 per share, buyers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$187 per share, sellers.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$95 per share, sales and buyers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$115 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$13 per share, buyers.  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$176 per share, nominal.  
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$28 per share, sellers.  
Punjub and Sunpore Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$27 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—97 percent. premium, sales and sellers.  
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$725 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.  
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. premium, sellers.  
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$51 per share, sales and buyers.  
The Songkei Knayah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$48 per share, sales and buyers.  
Cruckshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 share, buyers.  
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—400 per cent. premium, nominal.  
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—5 per cent. dis., sales and buyers.  
The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, sellers.  
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$60 per share, buyers.  
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$150 per share, buyers.  
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.  
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.  
The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, sellers.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.			
(From Means, Fidius & Co's Register.)			
Barometer—a.m.	99.98	Wind.	
Barometer—p.m.	99.91		
Thermometer—a.m.	72		
Thermometer—p.m.	72		
Thermometer—(Weber).	60		
Thermometer—(Weber).	20		
Thermometer—Maximum over night.	21		
Thermometer—Minimum over night.	67		

**MAILS EXPECTED.**

**THE FRENCH MAIL.**

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Caledonian*, with the next French mail, left Saigon at 5 p.m. on the 8th instant, and is due here on the 11th.

**THE AMERICAN MAILS.**

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of New York*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 11th ultimo, left Yokohama for this port at 4 p.m., on the 6th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 11th.

**THE O. & O. STEAMSHIP CO'S STEAMER BELGIC.**

With mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 20th ultimo, left Yokohama for this port at 4 p.m., on the 6th instant, and will leave for this port to-morrow, at daylight.

**THE INDIAN MAIL.**

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wingsang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the morning of the 6th instant for this port, and is expected to arrive on the 12th.

**THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.**

The E. & A. Steamship Co.'s steamer *Catterthun*, from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin on the 4th instant for this port, and is expected here on the 17th.

**THE CANADIAN MAIL.**

The Canadian Pacific S. S. Co.'s steamer *Batavia*, from Vancouver, left Yokohama on the 10th instant for Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong.

**STEAMERS EXPECTED.**

The 'Ben' line steamer *Benader*, from London, left Singapore on the 10th instant, and is due here on the 17th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Gulfair*, left Bombay on the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., and is expected here on the 21st.

**Shipping.**

**ARRIVALS.**

VIPERE, French gunboat, 480, Lieutenant Goulot, 6th April—Haiphong 5th April.

HECTOR, British steamer, 1,580, H. E. Batt, 6th April—Nagasaki 4th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

FUSHIMI MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,119, P. J. C. Franck, 10th April—Kutchinotzu 5th April, Coals—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HATTAN, British steamer, 1,183, T. G. Pocock, 10th April—Fuchow 7th April, Amoy 8th, and Swatow 9th, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

AMOV, German steamer, 814, R. Kohler, 10th April—Shanghai 6th April, General—Siemens & Co.

JACOB CHRISTENSEN, Norwegian steamer, 1,107, Haghart, Wago, 10th April—Saigon 6th April, Rice, Paddy, and Cotton—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, Bremer, 10th April—Shanghai, and Swatow 6th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NIERSTEIN, German steamer, 731, Barlet, 10th April—Newchwang and Chefoo 3rd April, General—Melchers & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

JAPAN, British steamer, 1,065, T. S. Gardner, 2nd April—Calcutta 16th March, Penang 24th, and Singapore 27th, Opium and General—D. Sasso, Sons & Co.

FALKENBURG, German steamer, 980, Weber, 28th March—Saigon 23rd March, General—Melchers & Co.

PANDORA, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 1,781, C. Costanzo, 6th April—Trieste 10th Feb., and Singapore 21st March, General—Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

PHRA CHULAI CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,012, A. Ileson, 6th April—Bangkok 3rd April, Rice—Yuen Fat Hong.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 101, A. Stopani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

PALAMED, British steamer, 1,536, Chas. Jackson, 10th April—Liverpool 23rd Feb., Port Said 9th March, and Penang 1st April, and Singapore 4th, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Mogul, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Nanota, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

Kutsang, British steamer, for Shanghai.

Triumph, German steamer, for Chefoo.

**DEPARTURES.**

April 9, Johann, German str., for Haiphong.

April 10, Moynie, British steamer, for Nagasaki.

April 10, Glenish, British str., for Shanghai.

April 10, Ancona, British str., for Nagasaki, &c.

April 10, Namea, British str., for Swatow, &c.

April 10, Namchow, British str., for Amoy.

April 10, Diamant, British str., for Amoy, &c.

April 10, Tatchow, British steamer, for Manila.

April 10, Kutsang, British str., for Shanghai.

April 10, Mogul, British str., for Shanghai.

April 10, Chow-chow-foo, German steamer, for Swatow.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED.**

Per Hector, str., from Nagasaki.—Mr. and Miss Foster, and Miss Worsfold.

Per Hallan, str., from Foochow, &c.—Miss Bushman, str., Mr. Groot, Messrs. Knapple and Nood, and 18 Chinese.

Per Amoy, str., from Shanghai.—2 Europeans and 16 Chinese.

Per Jacob Christensen, str., from Saigon.—2 Europeans.

Per Frej, str., from Hoihow.—1 European and 21 Chinese.

Per Nierstein, str., from Newchwang, &c.—1 Chinese.

Per Canton, str., from Shanghai, &c.—29 Chinese.

Per Palamed, str., from Singapore, &c.—10 Chinese.

**DEPARTED.**

Per Ancona, str., for Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. Ralli, Miss Godfrey, Messrs. C. D. Wilkinson and Larminie. For Hiozo.—Mr. E. Osborne.

Per Hiozo, str., for Shanghai.—1 European.

Per Nanota, str., for Swatow, &c.—2 Europeans and 20 Chinese.

Per Chow-chow-foo, str., for Swatow.—50 Chinese.

Per Namchow, str., for Amoy.—300 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Triumph, str., for Chefoo.—10 Chinese.

**REPORTS.**

The British steamship *Canton* reports that she left Shanghai and Swatow on the 9th instant. Had moderate north-east breeze and fog.

The Japanese steamship *Fushiki Maru* reports that she left Kutchinotzu on the 5th instant. Had thick weather; anchored off Tamto at 11:30 p.m. on the 6th, on account of thick weather.

The German steamship *Amoy* reports that she left Shanghai on the 6th instant. Had fresh monsoon with overcast sky and damp atmosphere throughout; thence to Pedro's Blanca had light variable winds with thick fog.

The British steamship *Palamed* reports that she left Liverpool on the 23rd February, Port Said on the 9th ultimo, Penang on the 1st instant, and Singapore on the 4th at 4:30 p.m. From Singapore to Hongkong had variable winds and fine weather.

Hongkong Observatory, 10th April, 1889.

STATION.	Lat.	Long.	Temp.	Wind.	Wdir.	Wd.	Wdir.	Wd.	Wdir.	Wd.	Wdir.	Wd.
Widneslock	30.01	120.00	85	SW	W	0	S	0	SW	0	S	0
Tokio	30.20	120.00	85	SW	W	0	S	0	SW	0	S	0
Nagasaki	30.07	120.00	85	SW	W	0	S	0	SW	0	S	0
Amoy	30.00	120.00	85	SW	W	0	S	0	SW	0	S	0
Haihong	30.00	120.00	85	SW	W	0	S	0	SW	0	S	0
Bulbalo	30.00	120.00	85	SW	W	0	S	0	SW	0	S	0
Manila	30.01	120.00	85	SW	W	0	S	0	SW	0	S	0

10th April, 1889.—AT 10 A.M.

STATION.	Lat.	Long.	Temp.	Wind.	Wdir.	Wd.	Wdir.	Wd.	Wdir.	Wd.	Wdir.	Wd.
Widneslock	30.07	120.00	100	N	4	..	S	0	SW	0	S	0
Tokio	30.05	120.00	85	SW	W	0	S	0	SW	0	S	0
Nagasaki	30.00	120.00										